Backoff and Interpolation

- Sometimes it helps to use **less** context
  - Condition on less context for contexts you haven’t learned much about
- **Backoff:**
  - use trigram if you have good evidence,
  - otherwise bigram, otherwise unigram
- **Interpolation:**
  - mix unigram, bigram, trigram

- Interpolation works better

Linear Interpolation

- Simple interpolation

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{P}(w_n|w_{n-2}w_{n-1}) &= \lambda_1 P(w_n|w_{n-2}w_{n-1}) \\ &+\lambda_2 P(w_n|w_{n-1}) \\ &+\lambda_3 P(w_n)\end{aligned}$$

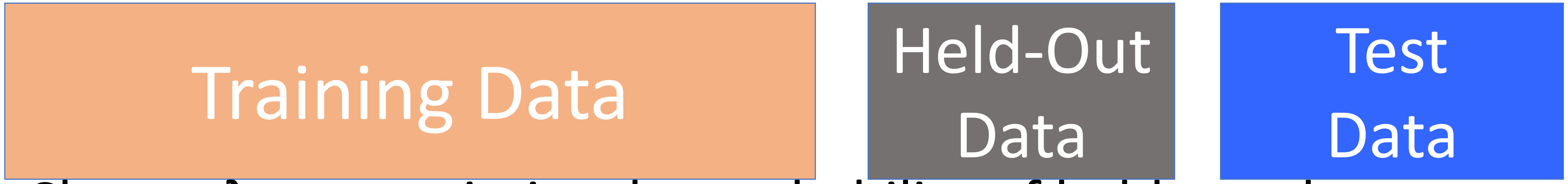
$$\sum_i \lambda_i = 1$$

- Lambdas conditional on context:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{P}(w_n|w_{n-2}w_{n-1}) &= \lambda_1(w_{n-2}^{n-1})P(w_n|w_{n-2}w_{n-1}) \\ &+\lambda_2(w_{n-2}^{n-1})P(w_n|w_{n-1}) \\ &+\lambda_3(w_{n-2}^{n-1})P(w_n)\end{aligned}$$

How to set the lambdas?

- Use a **held-out** corpus



- Choose λs to maximize the probability of held-out data:
  - Fix the N-gram probabilities (on the training data)
  - Then search for λs that give largest probability to held-out set:

$$\log P(w_1 \ldots w_n \mid M(\lambda_1 \ldots \lambda_k)) = \sum_i \log P_{M(\lambda_1 \ldots \lambda_k)}(w_i \mid w_{i-1})$$

Smoothing for Web-scale N-grams

- “Stupid backoff” (Brants *et al*. 2007)
- No discounting, just use relative frequencies

$$S(w_i \mid w_{i-k+1}^{i-1}) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\text{count}(w_{i-k+1}^{i})}{\text{count}(w_{i-k+1}^{i-1})} & \text{if } \text{count}(w_{i-k+1}^{i}) > 0 \\ 0.4 S(w_i \mid w_{i-k+2}^{i-1}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$S(w_i) = \frac{\text{count}(w_i)}{N}$$

Unknown words: Open versus closed vocabulary tasks

- If we know all the words in advanced
  - Vocabulary V is fixed
  - Closed vocabulary task
- Often we don’t know this
  - **Out Of Vocabulary** = OOV words
  - Open vocabulary task
- Instead: create an unknown word token <UNK>
  - Training of <UNK> probabilities
    - Create a fixed lexicon L of size V
    - At text normalization phase, any training word not in L changed to <UNK>
    - Now we train its probabilities like a normal word
  - At decoding time
    - If text input: Use UNK probabilities for any word not in training

Advanced Smoothing Algorithms

- Naïve smoothing algorithms have limited usage and are not very effective. Not frequently used for N-grams.

- However, they can be used in domains where the number of zeros isn’t so huge.

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  - Good-Turing
  - Kneser-Ney

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  - Good-Turing
  - Kneser-Ney

Use the count of things we've **seen once**
to help estimate the count of things we've **never seen**

Notation

- N_C = **Frequency of frequency of c**

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- Rohan I am I am Rohan I like to play

Adapted from NLP Lectures by Daniel Jurafsky

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I	3
Rohan	2
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$N_1 = 3$, $N_2 = 2$, $N_3 = 1$

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Good Turing Smoothing Intuition

- You are birdwatching in the Jim Corbett National Park and you have observed the following birds: 10 Flamingos, 3 Kingfishers, 2 Indian Rollers, 1 Woodpecker, 1 Peacock, 1 Crane = 18 birds
- How likely is it that the next bird you see is a woodpecker?

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  - 3/18 (because $N_1 = 3$)

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  - 3/18 (because $N_1 = 3$)
- Assuming so, how likely it is that the new species is Woodpecker?
  - Must be less than 1/18

Adapted from NLP Lectures by Daniel Jurafsky

Good Turing Calculations

- P^{*}_{GT}(things with zero frequency) = $\frac{N_1}{N}$

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- Unseen (Purple Heron or Painted Stork)
  - C = 0
  - MLE p = 0/18 = 0

  - P^*_{GT} (unseen) = N_1/N = 3/18

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$$c^* = \frac{(c+1)N_{c+1}}{N_c}$$

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  - C = 0
  - MLE p = 0/18 = 0
  - P^*_{GT} (unseen) = N_1/N = 3/18
- Seen once
  - C = 1
  - MLE p = 1/18
  - c* (Woodpecker) = 2 * N_2/N_1
    = 2 * 1/3 = 2/3
  - P^*_{GT} (Woodpecker) = $\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{18}$ = 1/27

Adapted from NLP Lectures by Daniel Jurafsky

Good Turing Estimation

- Numbers from Church and Gale (1991)
- 22 million words of AP Newswire

Count c	Good Turing c*
0	.0000270
1	0.446
2	1.26
3	2.24
4	3.24
5	4.22
6	5.19
7	6.21
8	7.24
9	8.25

Example from Speech and Language Processing book by Daniel Jurafsky and James H. Martin

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It looks like c* = (c - 0.75)

Example from Speech and Language Processing book by Daniel Jurafsky and James H. Martin

Absolute Discounting Interpolation

- Adjusts the probability estimates for n-grams by discounting each count by a fixed amount (usually a small constant) before computing probabilities

$$P_{AbsoluteDiscounting}(w_i \mid w_{i-1}) = \frac{c(w_{i-1}, w_i) - d}{c\,(w_{i-1})} + \lambda(w_{i-1})P(w_i)$$

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Interpolation weight

unigram

- But considering the regular unigram probability has some limitations, as we will see in the upcoming slides.

Continuation Probability

- **Intuition: Shannon game**
  - My breakfast is incomplete without a cup of … : coffee/ Angeles?
  - Say, in the corpus “Angeles” more prevalent than “coffee”
  - However, it is important to note that “Angeles” mostly comes after “Los”
- Instead of regular unigram probability, use **continuation probability**.

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- How to compute **continuation probability**?
  - Count how many different bigram types each word completes => Normalize by the total number of word bigram types

$$P_{continuation}(w) = \frac{|\{w_{i-1} : c(w_{i-1}, w) > 0\}|}{|\{(w_{j-1}, w_j) : c(w_{j-1}, w_j) > 0\}|}$$

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A common word (Angeles) appearing in only one context (Los) is likely to have a low continuation probability.

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Kneser-Ney Smoothing

$$P_{KN}(w_i | w_{i-1}) = \frac{\max(c(w_{i-1}, w_i) - d, 0)}{c(w_{i-1})} + \lambda(w_{i-1}) P_{continuation}(w_i)$$

where, λ is a normalizing constant (How to define this?)

Kneser-Ney Smoothing

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where, λ is a normalizing constant

$$\lambda(w_{i-1}) = \frac{d}{c(w_{i-1})} \left| \{w : c(w_{i-1}, w) > 0\} \right|$$

Evaluation of Language Models

Evaluation of a Language Model

- Does our language model prefer good sentences over bad ones?

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- Does our language model prefer good sentences over bad ones?
  - Assign higher probability to “real” or “frequently observed” sentences than “ungrammatical” or “rarely observed” sentences

- Terminologies:
  - We optimize the parameters of our model based on data from a **training set**.
  - We assess the model's performance on unseen **test data** that is disjoint from the training data.
  - An evaluation metric provides a measure of the performance of our model on the test set.

Extrinsic Evaluation

- Measure the effectiveness of a language model by **testing their performance on different downstream NLP tasks**, such as machine translation, text classification, speech recognition.

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- Measure the effectiveness of a language model by **testing their performance on different downstream NLP tasks**, such as machine translation, text classification, speech recognition.

- Let us consider two different language models: A and B
  - Select a suitable evaluation metric to assess the performance of the language models based on the chosen task.
  - Obtain the evaluation scores for A and B
  - Compare the evaluation scores for A and B

Intrinsic Evaluation: Perplexity

Intuition: The Shannon Game

- How well can we predict the next word?
  - I always order pizza with cheese and …
  - The president of India is …
  - I wrote a …

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Intrinsic Evaluation: Perplexity

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- How well can we predict the next word?
  - I always order pizza with cheese and …
  - The president of India is …
  - I wrote a …
- **Observation:** The more context we consider, the better the prediction.

A better text model is characterized by its ability to assign a higher probability to the correct word in a given context.

Perplexity

The best language model is one that best predicts an unseen test set.

Perplexity is the inverse probability of the test data, normalized by the number of words.

- Given a sentence W consisting of *n* words, the perplexity is calculated as follows:

$$PP(W) = P(w_1 w_2 \ldots w_n)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$$

Perplexity

Thus, for the sentence W, perplexity is:

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Minimizing perplexity is the same as maximizing probability.

Perplexity and Entropy

Problems of Statistical Language Models

- **N-gram LMs** suffer from data sparsity and limited context.
  - Predicting the next word using a fixed window of previous words.
  - Fixed Context Size: Limited to a fixed window of previous words.

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- High computational cost for large n-grams.
- Lack of generalization to unseen word combinations.

The Need for Richer Representations

Requirements:

- **Contextual Understanding:** Need for models that understand context beyond fixed windows.
- **Semantic Similarity**: Ability to capture relationships between words (e.g., synonyms).
- **Scalability:** Models that can scale to large datasets and handle vast vocabularies efficiently.

Moving to Word Embeddings & Neural LM

In the successive lectures, we will see how representing words (actually, tokens) as vectors and transition to neural LMs solve many of those problems.

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- Move from discrete to continuous representations.
- Capture richer semantic information.
- Enable generalization to unseen data.
- Scale to large datasets.

Timeline in Language Modelling

1948

N-gram Model : Predict the next word based on the previous N-1 words

1954

Distributional Hypothesis : A word is characterized by the company it keeps

1986

Recurrent Neural Networks : Processes sequential data by using the output from previous steps as inputs for the current step

2013

Word2Vec : Distributed word representation in NLP models

2014

Attention : At each time step, the model selectively focuses on relevant words in the sequence

2017

Transformers : Uses attention and positional encoding to learn context-aware representations